

## INFORMATION NEEDED TO KEEP GUNS OUT OF THE HANDS OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF AN MCDV

This brochure is intended for those involved with the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence offenses, including law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, court officers, probation officers, attorneys, and advocates for victims of domestic violence. A misdemeanor conviction must meet several criteria for the federal prohibition against firearm possession by persons convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence (MCDV) to apply. This brochure explains what information is needed in different types of records so that those responsible for enforcing the law and making firearms eligibility decisions will be able to determine if the MCDV prohibition applies to a particular misdemeanor offense.

## HOW THE INFORMATION IS USED

Information identifying an offense as an MCDV is used by the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Division's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Section, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), and federal prosecutors. The ATF uses the information in investigations of persons prohibited from receiving or possessing firearms under the Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA), firearms licensing matters, and the administrative forfeiture of firearms by prohibited persons. Federal prosecutors use the information in the prosecution of prohibited persons possessing firearms and in civil and criminal firearm forfeitures under the GCA. Authorized agencies accessing the NICS use the information when making eligibility determinations for persons seeking to acquire a firearm from a Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL). A NICS check includes a check of automated databases and, in cases where additional information is needed, follow-up requests to agencies, such as the police, prosecutors, or the courts that may have relevant information. The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993 allows three business days to determine whether a proposed gun transfer is prohibited. If a definitive determination is not made within that time frame, the FFL may lawfully transfer the firearm.

## WHAT IS AN MCDV?

The GCA prohibits persons who have been convicted of an MCDV from receiving or possessing a firearm. Title 18, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 922(g)(9), see also 18 U.S.C. § 925(a)(1), defines an MCDV as “an offense” that:

- Is a misdemeanor under federal, state or tribal law;
- Has as an element the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon; and
- At the time the offense was committed, the defendant was:
  - A current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim;
  - A person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
  - A person who is cohabiting with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian; or
  - A person who was or is similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.

## THE UNIVERSE OF MCDV OFFENSES

The universe of offenses that could constitute MCDV includes all misdemeanor offenses that contain either the use of physical force, the attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon so long as the offense is committed against a person with whom the defendant had a qualifying relationship. As a result, offenses that could constitute MCDV often encompass such offenses as generic assault and disorderly conduct.

Many misdemeanor offenses that could qualify as an MCDV have *disjunctive elements*, such that a conviction may be obtained under the applicable provision either with or without the use or attempted use of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon. For example, a state generic assault statute may provide that a person commits an assault either by using physical force against another person or by verbally threatening another person.

Assuming the qualifying relationship is present, a conviction under the first element of the statute would satisfy the MCDV definition, while a conviction under the second element of the statute would not. Reference 18 U.S.C. § 21(a)(33)(A)(ii), Title 27, Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 478.11, 478.32.

## THE CHALLENGE OF MISDEMEANORS WITH DISJUNCTIVE ELEMENTS

Few MCDVs are labeled as such. Information must therefore be readily available in automated records or in the records of the convicting court to enable ATF investigators, federal prosecutors, and the NICS users to determine whether a misdemeanor qualifies as an MCDV. This information is particularly important since an FFL may transfer the firearm after three business days if a final determination is not received. For example, if a misdemeanor conviction under a provision that can only be violated by the use or attempted use of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon is identified, the firearm transfer can only be denied after establishing the qualifying relationship, without further research into the conviction. If, however, a misdemeanor conviction under a provision with *disjunctive elements* is identified, where only some of those elements require the use or attempted use of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, but the particular element of conviction is not identified in the automated record, the transaction is delayed for further research. Once it is established that the qualifying relationship is present, which is typically made by reference to the police report, then information is pursued on whether the defendant was convicted under the part of the statute requiring the use or attempted use of physical force or threatened use of a deadly weapon.

## WHAT CAN YOU DO TO ASSIST IN IDENTIFYING AN OFFENSE THAT QUALIFIES AS AN MCDV?

To help the ATF, federal prosecutors, and the NICS users determine whether an offense qualifies as an MCDV, those involved in the prosecution of domestic violence cases should ensure that information demonstrating the use or attempted use of physical force or threatened use of a deadly weapon is reflected in:

- The charging document
- Any plea agreement or plea colloquy
- Any other final court records of the proceedings, such as:
  - judgments of conviction
  - sentencing orders

When statutes are disjunctive, it is critical that the conviction documents *list the exact disjunctive of the charge or conviction*. Doing so will allow the NICS users to *quickly determine whether the MCDV prohibitor does or does not apply to the defendant's conviction*.

When statutes express the disjunctive by the use of “or,” rather than through separate subsections (e.g., a disorderly conduct statute that lists a series of behaviors, such as violence, indecency, boisterousness, or being unreasonably loud) or when a statute includes multiple clauses in the same subpart, the use of force, attempted use of force, or threatened use of a deadly weapon underlying a conviction under that statute should be *described in the charging papers and the record of conviction*.

It is also very beneficial, whenever possible, to have the *relationship between the defendant and the victim* documented in the charging papers and the court's record of conviction when a subject has been convicted of a misdemeanor offense involving domestic violence. Information in non-court documents, such as police reports and case files, can also be relied upon to establish the existence of the qualifying relationship.

The information in court and non-court documents should record the existence of a spousal, parental, or guardian relationship or when the offender and victim have a child in common. Sufficient information should be included to indicate when the persons cohabitate as, or are similarly situated to, one of these relationships. Simply indicating that the persons are boyfriend/girlfriend does not establish the relationship necessary for the MCDV prohibitor to apply.

## GUIDANCE FROM ATF ON MCDV ISSUES

The ATF has the primary responsibility for enforcing the GCA prohibitions on possession of firearms. Further information about MCDVs can be found at the ATF Web site, <[www.atf.gov](http://www.atf.gov)>, and questions can be directed to your local ATF Office by calling 1-800-800-3855 or to the ATF Firearms Programs Division at 1-202-648-7090.

## INCLUDING MCDV INFORMATION IN THE AUTOMATED DATABASES USED BY THE NICS

Finally, in addition to ensuring that necessary information about domestic violence offenses is included in the records of the convicting court, investigators, prosecutors, court personnel, and victims' advocates should work with the agencies responsible for updating that information in the automated databases within their state and at the FBI, so that the information is available to NICS through its automated check. This will allow an immediate determination of whether or not the MCDV prohibitor applies, lessening the likelihood that (1) a gun will be transferred to a prohibited person because of delays in getting the information from the court or (2) a lawful transaction will be delayed because of the need to do additional research on the offense. The FBI can help identify the responsible agencies and relevant databases.

## NICS INFORMATION

Customer Service: 1-877-FBI-NICS (324-6427)  
Facsimile: 1-888-550-6427  
NICS Web site: [www.fbi.gov/nics](http://www.fbi.gov/nics)  
NICS E-mail Address: [NICS@fbi.gov](mailto:NICS@fbi.gov)

U.S. Department of Justice



## Information Needed to Enforce the Firearm Prohibition

# Misdemeanor Crimes of Domestic Violence (MCDV)



September 2016